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Nonautonomous periodic systems with Allee effects

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A new class of maps called unimodal Allee maps are introduced. Such maps arise in the study of population dynamics in which the population goes extinct if its size falls below a threshold value. A unimodal Allee map is thus a unimodal map with three fixed points, a zero fixed point, a small positive fixed point, called threshold point, and a bigger positive fixed point, called the carrying capacity. In this paper the properties and stability of the three fixed points are studied in the setting of nonautonomous periodic dynamical systems or difference equations. Finally we investigate the bifurcation of periodic systems/difference equations when the system consists of two unimodal Allee maps.

Keywords: Unimodal Allee maps, Threshold point, Carrying capacity, Composition map, Stability, Bifurcation.

1. Introduction

The Allee effect is a phenomena in population dynamics attributed to the biologist Wander Claude Allee [1]. Allee proposed that the per capita birth rate declines at low density or population sizes. In the languages of dynamical systems or difference equations, a map representing the Allee effect must have three fixed points, an asymptotically stable zero fixed point, a small unstable fixed point, called the threshold point, and a bigger positive fixed point, called the carrying capacity, that is asymptotically stable at least for smaller values of the parameters.

Recently, there has been a surge in research activities on models with Allee effect and a publication of a book dedicated solely to this phenomenon [5].

Some of the relevant work may be found in Yakubu [15, 16], Jang [21], Li, Song, and Wang [12], Elaydi and Sacker [17], Allen, Fagan, Hognas, and Fagerholm [2], Luís, Elaydi and Oliveira [13], Schreiber [19], Dennis [6] and Cushing [7].

Our main interest in this paper is to study nonautonomous periodic difference equations/discrete dynamical systems in which the maps of the system are unimodal Allee maps. Such systems model population with fluctuating habitat and they are commonly called periodically forced systems.

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2. Preliminaries

Consider the set $\mathcal{F} = \{f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{p-1}\}$ of continuous maps on $I = [0, b]$, where $b \leq \infty$. The set \mathcal{F} generates the nonautonomous p -periodic difference equation

$$x_{n+1} = f_n(x_n), n \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \quad (1)$$

where $\mathbb{Z}^+ := \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ and $f_{n+p} = f_n, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

Though the nonautonomous periodic difference equation (1) does not generate a discrete dynamical system [9], one may speak about the nonautonomous p -periodic dynamical system \mathcal{F} . One of the most effective way of converting the nonautonomous difference equation (1) into a genuine discrete dynamical system is the construction of the associated skew-product system as described a recent paper by Elaydi and Sacker [10]. It is noteworthy to mention that this idea was originally used to study nonautonomous differential equations by Sacker and Sell [18]. However, since the focus here will be on the case when \mathcal{F} consists of two maps, we will not utilize the skew-product construction as it is more appropriate for more complicated setting.

We now present few basic definitions that will be used in the sequel.

Definition 2.1. A point x^* is a fixed point of Eq. (1) or the systems \mathcal{F} if $f_n(x^*) = x^*$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. In other words, x^* is a fixed point of all the maps in \mathcal{F} .

Definition 2.2. Let $C_r = \{\bar{x}_0, \bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_{r-1}\}$ be a ordered set in I . Then C_r is called an periodic r -cycle (orbit) if

$$f_{(i+nr) \bmod p}(\bar{x}_i) = \bar{x}_{(i+1) \bmod r}, 0 \leq i \leq r-1.$$

To this end we have talked about general continuous maps on an interval. The focus in this paper will be on special types of map that we call unimodal Allee maps. A definition of these maps now follows.

Definition 2.3. Let $I = [0, b] \subset \mathbb{R}^+$. A continuous function $f : I \rightarrow I$ is called an **Allee map** if the following hold:

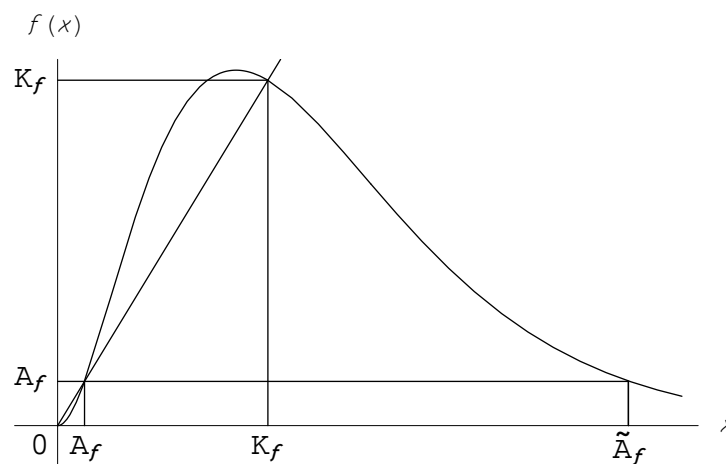
- $f(0) = 0$,
and there are positive points A_f and K_f such that
- $f(x) < x$ for $x \in (0, A_f) \cup (K_f, b)$ and $f(x) > x$ for $x \in (A_f, K_f)$.

If, in addition, the map is unimodal, then it is called an **unimodal Allee map**. Explicitly, we require the following:

- $f(b) = 0$ when b is finite or $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$ otherwise.
- There exists a unique critical point C_f of f , where $f(x)$ is strictly increasing on $[0, C_f)$ and strictly decreasing on (C_f, b) (or $(C_f, +\infty)$ when $b = +\infty$).

Fig. 1 depicts a prototype of unimodal Allee maps.

From definition 2.3, it follows that A_f and K_f are positive fixed points. We call the smaller positive fixed point the threshold point A_f of the map f , and the greater positive fixed point K_f the carrying capacity of the map f . It is easy to verify that $x^* = 0$ is an attracting fixed point and $[0, A_f) \cup \left(\tilde{A}_f, \infty\right) \subset \mathcal{B}_f(0)$, where $\mathcal{B}_f(0)$ is the basin of attraction of zero and $\tilde{A}_f = f^{-1}(A_f)$, i.e. $f\left(\tilde{A}_f\right) = A_f$, with $\tilde{A}_f > K_f$. Note that the threshold point A_f is always repelling while the carrying

Figure 1. An instance of one unimodal Allee map f

capacity K_f may or not stable.

Next we define a unimodal Allee map f by two maps, a left map f_l and a right map f_r .

Thus we have

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} f_l(x) & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq A_f \\ f_r(x) & \text{if } A_f < x \leq b \end{cases}. \quad (2)$$

It follows that $f(0) = f_l(0) = f_r(b) = 0$ (or $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f_r(x) = 0$). Since f is continuous in \mathbb{R}^+ , it follows that $f(A_f) = f_l(A_f) = f_r(A_f) = A_f$ and $f(K_f) = f_r(K_f) = K_f$.

To facilitate our study we introduce two zones, the threshold zone and the carrying capacity zone.

Definition 2.4.

- (1) The square that contains the origin and the points $(A_f, 0)$, $(0, A_f)$ and (A_f, A_f) will be called the **threshold zone**.
- (2) The rectangle that contains the points (A_f, A_f) , $(A_f, f(K_f))$, (\tilde{A}_f, A_f) and $(\tilde{A}_f, f(K_f))$ will be called the **carrying capacity zone**.

Consider now the nonautonomous periodic system $\mathcal{W} = \{f, g\}$ where f and g are unimodal Allee maps with $f(x) > g(x)$ for all x on $(0, b)$. We note that under this hypothesis, we have $0 < A_f < A_g < K_g < K_f$. Henceforth we assume that the right end point b of I is fixed for all the unimodal Allee maps.

The composition map $f \circ g$ may be written as follows

$$f \circ g = \begin{cases} f(g_l(x)) & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq A_g \\ f(g_r(x)) & \text{if } A_g < x \leq b \end{cases}. \quad (3)$$

The first branch of (3) may be written as

$$f(g_l(x)) = \begin{cases} f_l(g_l(x)) & \text{if } 0 \leq g_l(x) \leq A_f \wedge 0 \leq x \leq A_g \\ f_r(g_l(x)) & \text{if } A_f \leq g_l(x) < b \wedge 0 \leq x \leq A_g \end{cases}$$

hence

$$f(g_l(x)) = \begin{cases} f_l(g_l(x)) & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq A_f^- \\ f_r(g_l(x)) & \text{if } A_f^- < x \leq A_g \end{cases}, \quad (4)$$

where A_f^- represents the left preimage of A_f under the map g , i.e., $g(A_f^-) = A_f$, or equivalently

$$f_l(g_l(A_f^-)) = f_r(g_l(A_f^-)) = f(A_f) = A_f.$$

The second branch of (3) may be written as

$$f(g_r(x)) = \begin{cases} f_r(g_r(x)) & \text{if } A_g < x < A_f^+ \\ f_l(g_r(x)) & \text{if } A_f^+ \leq x \leq b \end{cases}, \quad (5)$$

where A_f^+ represents the right preimage of A_f under the map g , i.e., $g(A_f^+) = A_f$, or equivalently

$$f_r(g_r(A_f^+)) = f_l(g_r(A_f^+)) = f(A_f) = A_f.$$

From (4) and (5) we obtain

$$f \circ g = \begin{cases} f_l(g_l(x)) & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq A_f^- \\ f_r(g_l(x)) & \text{if } A_f^- < x \leq A_g \\ f_r(g_r(x)) & \text{if } A_g < x < A_f^+ \\ f_l(g_r(x)) & \text{if } A_f^+ \leq x \leq b \end{cases}. \quad (6)$$

Similarly

$$g \circ f = \begin{cases} g_l(f_l(x)) & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq A_f \\ g_l(f_r(x)) & \text{if } A_f < x < A_g^- \\ g_r(f_r(x)) & \text{if } A_g^- \leq x \leq A_g^+ \\ g_l(f_r(x)) & \text{if } A_g^+ < x \leq b \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

where A_g^- and A_g^+ represents the left and the right preimages of A_g under the map f , respectively, that is, $f(A_g^-) = f(A_g^+) = A_g$. In other words we have

$$g_l(f_r(A_g^-)) = g_r(f_r(A_g^-)) = g(A_g) = A_g$$

and

$$g_r(f_r(A_g^+)) = g_l(f_r(A_g^+)) = g(A_g) = A_g.$$

Figure 2 summarises above remarks.

LEMMA 2.5. *Let $f, g \in \mathcal{W}$. If $C_f > A_g$, where C_f is the unique critical point of f and A_g is the threshold point of g , then f and g , both, are homeomorphisms on $[0, A_g]$.*

3. Threshold points of the composition map

In this section we prove the existence of the fixed points, called threshold points, of the composition map. In addition we establish an order relation between these

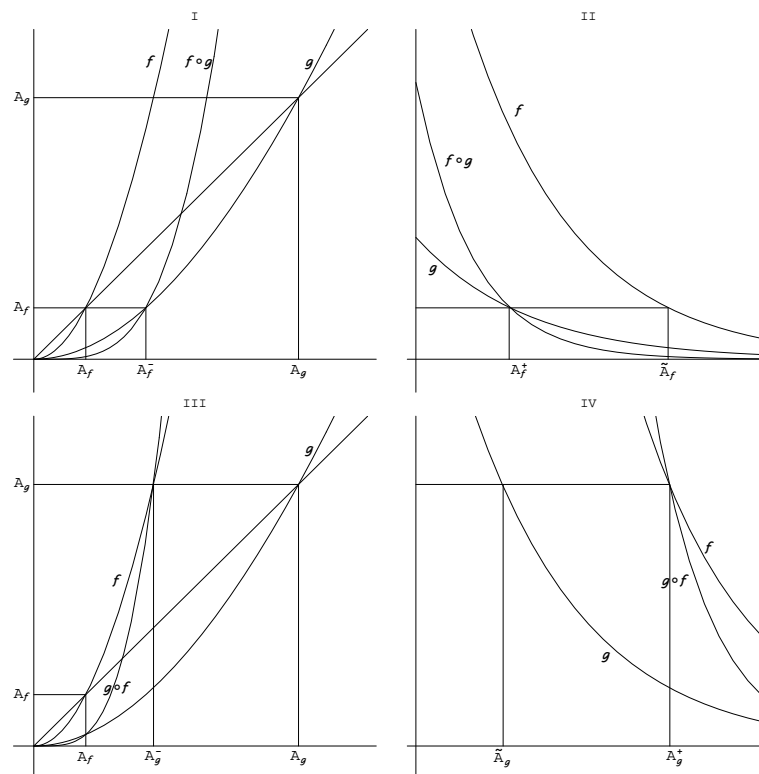


Figure 2. Parts I and II depicts the left and the right preimages of A_f under g while parts III and IV depicts the left and the right preimage of A_g under the map f

fixed points.

From here to the rest of the paper we assume that A_f and A_g are the threshold points of the unimodal Allee maps f and g , respectively. We also assume that A_f^- and A_g^- are, respectively, the first preimage of A_f by the map g and the first preimage of A_g by the map f .

THEOREM 3.1. *Let f and g be two unimodal Allee maps such that $f(x) > g(x)$ for all x on $(0, b)$. Then both $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$, have threshold points, that we denote by A_{fg} and A_{gf} , respectively. Moreover $A_f^- < A_{fg} < A_g$ and $A_f < A_{gf} < A_g^-$.*

Proof. Assume that f and g satisfy the conditions of the hypothesis of the theorem. First let us to prove the existence of A_{fg} and A_{gf} . We know that $g_l(A_f) < A_f$ and on $[0, A_f]$ f is increasing. This implies that $f_l(g_l(A_f)) < f_l(A_f) = A_f$. On the other hand $f_r(g_l(A_g)) = f_r(A_g) > g_l(A_g) = A_g$. Hence the function $f \circ g(x) - x$ changes sign on (A_f, A_g) . Then there exists $x \in (A_f, A_g)$ such that $f \circ g(x) = x$, i.e. $A_f < A_{fg} < A_g$. In the same way we prove that $A_f < A_{gf} < A_g$.

To proof that $A_{fg} \in (A_f^-, A_g)$ first we will proof that $A_{fg} \notin [A_f, A_f^-]$. Let $x \in [A_f, A_f^-]$. We know that $f \circ g(A_f) < A_f$ and $f \circ g(A_f^-) = A_f < A_f^-$. When if $x \in (A_f, A_f^-)$ we have that $g_l(x) < A_f$ and so $f_l(g_l(x)) < A_f < x$. Therefore $A_{fg} \notin [A_f, A_f^-]$.

Now let $x \in (A_f^-, A_g)$. By one side we have $f \circ g(A_g) = f(A_g) > A_g > x$ and on the other side $f \circ g(A_f^-) = A_f < x$, consequently, there exists $y \in (A_f^-, A_g)$ such that $f \circ g(y) = y$, that is, $A_{fg} \in (A_f^-, A_g)$. Following the same reasoning we prove $A_f < A_{gf} < A_g^-$. \square

Next we establish an order relation between these two threshold points of $f \circ g$

and $g \circ f$, respectively.

THEOREM 3.2. *Let f and g be two unimodal Allee maps such that $f(x) > g(x)$ for all x on $(0, b)$. Suppose that in the threshold region, i.e., on $J = [0, A_g]$, these two maps are convex, f is increasing and $f'(x) > g'(x)$, $\forall x \in J$. Suppose also that*

$$f'(A_g) + g'(A_g) \leq f'(A_f) g'(A_g). \quad (8)$$

Then $A_g^- \leq A_f^-$. Moreover $A_{gf} < A_{fg}$.

Proof. By hypothesis we have $A_g - A_f = \varepsilon > 0$ and $\forall x \in J = [0, A_g]$, $f(x) - g(x) = \delta(x) > 0$ such that $\delta(x)$ is increasing. We need to prove that the first preimage of A_f and A_g , both, satisfy the relation $A_g^- \leq A_f^-$ or $f^{-1}(A_g) \leq g^{-1}(A_f)$, that is equivalent

$$A_g \leq f \circ g^{-1}(A_f) \quad (9)$$

By the Taylor's series we know that

$$\begin{aligned} g^{-1}(A_f) &= g^{-1}(A_g - \varepsilon) \\ &= g^{-1}(A_g) - g^{-1'}(A_g) \varepsilon + O(\varepsilon^2) \\ &= A_g - \frac{\varepsilon}{g'(A_g)} + O(\varepsilon^2). \end{aligned}$$

Substituting the previous relation in (9) we get

$$A_g \leq f\left(A_g - \frac{\varepsilon}{g'(A_g)} + O(\varepsilon^2)\right)$$

and again by Taylor's series

$$A_g = f(A_g) - \frac{f'(A_g)}{g'(A_g)} \varepsilon + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

that is

$$\frac{f'(A_g)}{g'(A_g)} \varepsilon \leq f(A_g) - A_g + O(\varepsilon^2).$$

Once that $f(A_g) - A_g = f(A_g) - g(A_g) = \delta$ we get

$$\frac{f'(A_g)}{g'(A_g)} \varepsilon \leq \delta + O(\varepsilon^2) \approx \delta. \quad (10)$$

So relation (9) is equivalent to relation (10).

f is convex and therefore

$$f'(A_f) < \frac{f(A_g) - f(A_f)}{A_g - A_f} = f'(M) < f'(A_g),$$

where $M \in]A_f, A_g[$. So $f'(M) = \frac{f(A_g) - A_g + A_g - A_f}{\varepsilon}$, and therefore $f'(M) = \frac{\delta + \varepsilon}{\varepsilon}$.

By hypothesis we have $f'(A_g) + g'(A_g) \leq f'(A_f) g'(A_g)$, that is equivalent to $\frac{f'(A_g)}{g'(A_g)} + 1 \leq f'(A_f)$. But $f'(A_f) < f'(M)$ so

$$\frac{f'(A_g)}{g'(A_g)} + 1 \leq f'(M) = \frac{\delta + \varepsilon}{\varepsilon}$$

Multiplying by ε both of the members of the last relation we get

$$\frac{f'(A_g)}{g'(A_g)} \varepsilon \leq \delta$$

that is equivalent to relation (10), and therefore this part of the theorem is proved.

From Theorem 3.1 and by the fact that $A_g^- \leq A_f^-$ it follows $A_{gf} < A_{fg}$. \square

Hypothesis (8) requires that f and g stay sufficiently far apart to avoid the collapse of the interval where the threshold points of $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$ belongs.

4. The carrying capacity of the composition map

In this section we study the existence, the location and the properties of the carrying capacity of the composition map.

Note that if f and g are two unimodal Allee maps such that $f(x) > g(x)$ for all x on $(0, b)$, then the critical points of $f \circ g$ are the solutions of the equation $f'(g(x))g'(x) = 0$. This implies that C_g is a critical point of both g and $f \circ g$. The equation $f'(g(x)) = 0$ has a solution if and only if the equation $g(x) = C_f$ has a solution. Thus either $g^{-1}(C_f) = \emptyset$ or $g^{-1}(C_f)$ consists of two points one on the left side of C_g and the other on the right side of C_g . Let us to represent the points by C_{fg}^- (resp. C_{fg}^+), the critical point of the composition map $f \circ g$ on the left (resp. on the right) side of C_g .

So if C_{fg}^- and C_{fg}^+ exists then the composition map $f \circ g$ has four intervals of monotonicity (otherwise $f \circ g$ has two intervals of monotonicity). Explicitly, $f \circ g$ is strictly increasing on $[0, C_{fg}^-] \cup [C_g, C_{fg}^+]$ and is strictly decreasing on $[C_{fg}^-, C_g] \cup [C_{fg}^+, b]$. The same analysis can be made for the map $g \circ f$.

Note that the threshold point of the composition map $f \circ g$ (resp. $g \circ f$) belongs always to the first interval where the composition map is increasing.

Recall from the previous sections that K_f and K_g are the carrying capacities of f and g , respectively, and A_f^+ (resp. A_g^+) the right positive preimage of A_f (resp. A_g) under the map g (resp. f). We also follows the notation about the critical points of the composition map that we described above.

THEOREM 4.1. *Let f and g be two unimodal Allee maps such that $f(x) > g(x)$ for all x on $(0, b)$. Then both $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$, have carrying capacities, that we denote by K_{fg} and K_{gf} , respectively. Moreover $K_g < K_{fg} < A_f^+$ and $A_g^- < K_{gf} < A_g^+$.*

Proof. It is clear that $0 < A_f < A_g < K_g < K_f$, $A_f^+ > K_f$ and $A_g^- < A_g < K_g < A_g^+$.

We can see that $f \circ g(K_g) = f(K_g) > g(K_g) = K_g$ and $f \circ g(A_f^+) = f(A_f) = A_f < A_f^+$. Therefore the map $f \circ g(x) - x$ changes sign on (K_g, A_f^+) . Hence there exists $x \in (K_g, A_f^+)$ such that $f \circ g(x) = x$.

Note that $C_{fg}^+ < A_f^+$. To see this fact suppose by contradiction that $C_{fg}^+ \geq A_f^+$ or equivalently $g^{-1}(C_f) \geq g^{-1}(A_f)$. We know that $C_{fg}^+, A_f^+ > C_g$ and g is decreasing on (C_g, b) . Consequently, applying g in both sides of the last inequality we get $C_f \leq A_f$ that is impossible. Similarly we prove $C_{gf}^+ < A_g^+$.

Since $C_{fg}^+ < A_f^+$ the carrying capacity of $f \circ g$, K_{fg} , is the greater root of $f \circ g(x) = x$ on (K_g, A_f^+) . We also can see that $g \circ f(A_g^+) = g(A_g) < A_g^+$ and $g \circ f(A_g^-) = A_g > A_g^-$. So the map $g \circ f(x) - x$ changes sign on (A_g^-, A_g^+) and therefore there exists $K_{gf} \in (A_g^-, A_g^+)$ such that $g \circ f(K_{gf}) = K_{gf}$ since $C_{gf}^+ < A_g^+$. \square

Remark 1. Let f and g be two unimodal Allee maps such that $f(x) > g(x)$ for

all x on $(0, b)$. If $f \circ g(C_g) > C_g$ (resp. $g \circ f(C_f) > C_f$) then the map $f \circ g$ (resp. $g \circ f$) has exactly two positives fixed points, the threshold point and the carrying capacity.

COROLLARY 4.2. *Let f and g be two unimodal Allee maps such that $f(x) > g(x)$ for all x on $(0, b)$. If $C_g, C_f > K_f$ then $f \circ g(x) > g \circ f(x)$, $\forall x \in [K_g, K_f]$. Moreover, $K_g < K_{fg} < K_{gf} < K_f$.*

Proof. If $C_g, C_f > K_f$ we have that f and g are increasing on $[K_g, K_f]$. The composition of increasing maps is an increasing map. The interval $[K_g, K_f]$ is invariant under composition because $f \circ g(K_g) > K_g$, $f \circ g(K_f) < K_f$ and $g \circ f(K_f) < K_f$, $g \circ f(K_g) > K_g$. So the map $f \circ g(x) - x$ (resp. $g \circ f(x) - x$) changes sign on $[K_g, K_f]$. We know that $f(K_g) > K_g$ and therefore $g \circ f(K_g) < f(K_g) = f \circ g(K_g)$ ($g(x) < x$, $\forall x > K_g$). On other hand we know that $g(K_f) < K_f$ so $f \circ g(K_f) > g(K_f) = g \circ f(K_f)$ ($f(x) > x$, $\forall x \in]A_f, K_f[$). Consequently, $f \circ g(x) > g \circ f(x)$, $\forall x \in [K_g, K_f]$. Once that $f \circ g(C_g) < C_g$ (resp. $g \circ f(C_f) < C_f$) from remark 1 it follows that K_{fg} (resp. K_{gf}) is the unique fixed point of $f \circ g$ (resp. $g \circ f$) on $[K_g, K_f]$. The relation order between K_{fg} and K_{gf} is an immediate consequence of the relation order between the composition maps. \square

COROLLARY 4.3. *Let f and g be two unimodal Allee maps such that $f(x) > g(x)$ for all x on $(0, b)$. Then following statements holds true*

- (1) if $C_f > K_f$ and $C_g > K_g$ then $K_{fg}, K_{gf} \in (K_g, K_f)$.
- (2) if $C_f < K_f$ then we have
 - a) $K_{fg} \in (K_g, K_f)$ if $f \circ g(K_f) < K_f$ and $f \circ g(C_{fg}^+) < C_{fg}^+$ (in the case that C_{fg}^+ doesn't exists we have $K_{fg} \in (K_g, K_f)$ if $f \circ g(K_f) < K_f$);
 - b) $K_{fg} \in (K_f, A_f^+)$ if $f \circ g(K_f) > K_f$;
 - c) $K_{gf} \in (A_g^-, K_g)$ if $g \circ f(K_g) < K_g$ and $g \circ f(C_{gf}^+) < C_{gf}^+$;
 - d) $K_{gf} \in (K_g, K_f)$ if $g \circ f(K_g) > K_g$ and $g \circ f(C_{gf}^+) < C_{gf}^+$;
 - e) $K_{gf} \in (C_{gf}^+, A_g^+)$ if $g \circ f(C_{gf}^+) > C_{gf}^+$.
- (3) if $C_f > K_f$ and $C_g < K_g$ then we have
 - a) $K_{fg} \in (K_g, K_f)$
 - b) The situation of K_{gf} is similar to (2)c, (2)d and (2)e.

From the previous corollary it is possible, in certain cases, to establish an order relation between the two carrying capacities K_{fg} and K_{gf} of the composition maps $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$. In particular we are interested in an order when such fixed points are between the carrying capacities of the individual maps. The next result provides this information, respectively.

THEOREM 4.4. *Let f and g be two unimodal Allee maps such that $f(x) > g(x)$ for all x on $(0, b)$. Suppose that $C_f < K_f$, $C_g < K_g$, $f \circ g(K_f) < K_f$, $f \circ g(C_{fg}^+) < C_{fg}^+$, $g \circ f(K_g) > K_g$ and $g \circ f(C_{gf}^+) > C_{gf}^+$. Let $y \in J = [k_g, k_f]$ and suppose that $g(y) > K_f^-$, $\forall y \in J$, where K_f^- is the left preimage of K_f by the map f . Then $g \circ f(y) < f \circ g(y)$, $\forall y \in J$. Moreover, $K_g < K_{gf} < K_{fg} < K_f$.*

Proof. Let K_f^- be the left preimage of K_f by the map f , i.e., $f(K_f^-) = K_f$. Then $A_f < K_f^- < K_f$. Note that g is decreasing on $J = [k_g, k_f]$, $g(y) < y$, $\forall y \in J$ and $f(y) > y$, $\forall y \in J$.

From the hypothesis we have $g(y) > K_f^-$ and therefore $f \circ g(y) > K_f$, $\forall y \in J$.

On the other hand $f(y) > K_f > y > K_g$, and then $g \circ f(y) < f(y) < K_g, \forall y \in J$. Consequently, $g \circ f(y) < f \circ g(y), \forall y \in J$.

From the hypothesis of the theorem and remark 1 the theorem is established. \square

5. Stability

The first objective in this section is to formulate in a more precise form definitions of stability in the settings of general periodic difference equations of the form

$$x_{n+1} = f_n(x_n), f_{n+p} = f_n, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+. \quad (11)$$

Equivalently, one may speak about the stability in the settings of the nonautonomous periodic dynamical systems $\mathcal{F} = \{f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{p-1}\}$.

Stability notions for periodic difference equations have been investigated by many authors. Including, to cite few, AlSharawi and Angelos [3], AlSharawi, Angelos, Elaydi and Rakesh [4], Henson [11], Yakubu [15], Oliveira and D'Aniello [14], and Selgrado and Roberds [20].

It is our hope that our definitions will standarize the notion and terminology in the area of nonautonomous systems.

Definition 5.1. $\Phi_i = f_{i-1} \circ \dots \circ f_1 \circ f_0$ is called the composition operator with order i associated with Eq. (11) and $\tilde{\Phi}_i = f_0 \circ f_1 \circ \dots \circ f_{i-1}$ is called the reverse composition operator with order i associated with Eq. (11).

Definition 5.2. Let x^* be a fixed point of \mathcal{F} , i.e., x^* is a fixed point of all the members of the set \mathcal{F} . Then

- (1) x^* is stable if given $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $|x_0 - x^*| < \delta$ implies $|\Phi_i(x_0) - x^*| < \varepsilon, \forall i \geq 1$. Otherwise, x^* is unstable.
- (2) x^* is attracting if there exists $\eta > 0$ such that $|x_0 - x^*| < \eta$ implies $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Phi_n(x_0) = x^*$.
- (3) x^* is asymptotically stable if it is both stable and attracting.
- (4) x^* is globally asymptotically stable if it is asymptotically stable and $\eta = \infty$.

Many authors use the notion of attractivity of nonhyperbolic fixed point instead of our general definition. The following result provides us the connection between these two notions

LEMMA 5.3. Suppose that \mathcal{F} is a set of continuously differentiable maps at x^* . If $|\Phi'_i(x^*)| < 1, \forall i \geq 1$ then x^* is an asymptotically stable fixed point of \mathcal{F} .

Proof. From the hypothesis we have for all $i \geq 1$

$$|\Phi'_i(x^*)| = |f'_{i-1}(x^*)f'_{i-2}(x^*)\dots f'_1(x^*)f'_0(x^*)| \leq M < 1$$

Hence there exists an open interval $J = (x^* - \varepsilon, x^* + \varepsilon)$ such that $|\Phi'_i(y)| \leq M < 1, \forall y \in J$. By the mean value theorem we know that

$$|\Phi_1(x_0) - x^*| = |\Phi'_1(y)||x_0 - x^*| \leq M|x_0 - x^*|,$$

for any $x_0 \in I$ and y between x_0 and x^* . The last inequality implies that $\Phi_1(x_0) \in I$

since $M < 1$. Using the same argument we get

$$|\Phi_2(x_0) - x^*| \leq M|\Phi_1(x_0) - x^*| \leq M^2|x_0 - x^*|.$$

By mathematical induction, we can prove that

$$|\Phi_n(x_0) - x^*| \leq M^n|x_0 - x^*|, \forall n \geq 1. \quad (12)$$

Assuming $\delta = \varepsilon/2$, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, from $|x_0 - x^*| < \delta$ follows that $|\Phi_n(x_0) - x^*| \leq M^n\varepsilon/2 < \varepsilon$, $\forall n \geq 1$ since $M < 1$ and consequently x^* is stable. Moreover, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Phi_n(x_0) = x^*$ and thus x^* is attracting. \square

In particular, if \mathcal{F} is a set formed by unimodal Allee maps we have that $x^* = 0$ is a fixed point of $\Phi_i(x)$, for all $i \geq 1$. Since this fixed point is asymptotically stable for each map we have $|\Phi'_i(0)| < 1$ and thus from the previous lemma $x^* = 0$ is an asymptotically stable fixed point of \mathcal{F} .

Now let us focus our attention on the stability of a periodic cycle for a periodic nonautonomous difference equation. Our definition of stability now follows.

Definition 5.4. Let $C_r = \{\bar{x}_0, \bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_{r-1}\}$ be a r -periodic cycle of equation (11) where $f_{n+p} = f_n$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $p > 1$ and either r divides p or r is a multiple of p .

- (1) C_r is stable if given $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $|x_0 - \bar{x}_0| < \delta$ implies $|\Phi_i(x_0) - \Phi_i(\bar{x}_0)| < \varepsilon$, $\forall i \geq 1$. Otherwise, C_r is said unstable.
- (2) C_r is attracting if there exists $\eta > 0$ such that $|x_0 - \bar{x}_0| < \eta$ implies $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Phi_{rn+i}(x_0) = \bar{x}_i$, $0 \leq i \leq r-1$.
- (3) C_r is asymptotically stable if it is both stable and attracting.
- (4) C_r is globally asymptotically stable if it is asymptotically stable and $\eta = \infty$.

An immediate consequence of this definition now follows

LEMMA 5.5. Suppose that $\mathcal{F} = \{f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{p-1}\}$ is a set of continuously differentiable maps at \bar{x}_0 . If $|\Phi'_p(\bar{x}_0)| < 1$ then the r -periodic cycle C_r of Eq. (12) is asymptotically stable, where $f_{n+p} = f_n$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $p > 1$ and either r divides p or r is a multiple of p .

Proof. The proof is divided into two parts

- (1) Consider the first case where r divides p , that is, $mr = p$. Suppose that $|\Phi'_p(\bar{x}_0)| < 1$, i.e.

$$|f'_0(\bar{x}_0)f'_1(\bar{x}_1)\dots f'_{r-1}(\bar{x}_{r-1})f'_r(\bar{x}_0)\dots f'_{2r-1}(\bar{x}_{r-1})f'_{2r}(\bar{x}_0)\dots f'_{mr-1}(\bar{x}_{r-1})| \leq M < 1.$$

Following the same argument that we used in the prove of lemma 5.3 we get

$$|\Phi_r^m(x_0) - \bar{x}_0| \leq M^{mr}|x_0 - \bar{x}_0| \quad (13)$$

This implies that $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \Phi_r^m(x_0) = \bar{x}_0$ since $M < 1$. By continuity (the composition of continuous maps is a continuous map) the following statement yields

$$\Phi_i\Phi_r^m(x_0) = \Phi_{r+i}^m(x_0) \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} \Phi_i(\bar{x}_0) = \bar{x}_i$$

and thus C_r is attracting. Note that $\Phi_{p+i} = \Phi_{mr+i} = \Phi_i\Phi_r^m$.

To see the stability of C_r let us to take $\delta < \varepsilon/2$, for any given $\varepsilon > 0$. Since $\bar{x}_0 \in C_r$ we have $\bar{x}_0 = \Phi_r(\bar{x}_0) = \Phi_{rm}(\bar{x}_0)$ and thus from (13) we have $|\Phi_{rm}(x_0) - \Phi_{rm}(\bar{x}_0)| < \varepsilon$. Consequently, $|\Phi_i(x_0) - \Phi_i(\bar{x}_0)| < \varepsilon, \forall i \geq 1$.

- (2) In the second case let us to assume that $r = mp$. The dynamics of the points in the r -cycle is

$$\bar{x}_1 = \Phi_1(\bar{x}_0), \bar{x}_2 = \Phi_2(\bar{x}_0), \dots, \bar{x}_p = \Phi_p(\bar{x}_0), \dots, \bar{x}_{2p} = \Phi_p^2(\bar{x}_0), \dots, \bar{x}_0 = \Phi_p^m(\bar{x}_0)$$

Following the same argument of the previous case we show that

$$|\Phi_p^{nm}(x_0) - \bar{x}_0| < M^{nm}|x_0 - \bar{x}_0|. \quad (14)$$

The rest of the prove is similar.

□

In the particular case, when \mathcal{F} is a periodic set formed by unimodal Allee maps such that $f_i < f_{i+1}, \forall i \in \{0, 1, \dots, p\}$, the threshold point A_{Φ_p} of Φ_p is unstable since the map $\Phi_p(x)$ is increasing on $[0, A_{\Phi_p}]$ and $\Phi_p(x) < x, \forall x \in (0, A_{\Phi_p})$. The same happens for $\tilde{\Phi}_i$ on $[0, A_{\tilde{\Phi}_i}]$.

Remark 1. The above theorems cover the hyperbolic case when $|\Phi'(x^*)| \neq 1$. When $|\Phi'(x^*)| = 1$ or -1 , the critical point is called neutral. A complete analysis of these nonhyperbolic cases may be found in Elaydi's book "Discrete Chaos" [8].

6. Bifurcation

The study of various notions of bifurcation in the setting of nonautonomous systems is still in its infancy stage. The main contribution in this area are the papers by Henson [11], AlSharawi and Angelo [3], and Oliveira and D'Aniello [14]. Our main goal here is to give precise and complete definitions and notions for the various bifurcation notions in the setting of nonautonomous systems. Though our focus here will be on 2-periodic systems, the ideas presented can be easily extended to the general periodic case.

We start our exposition presenting the following theorem due by Henson [11] where the idea is to perturb the parameters.

THEOREM 6.1. *Suppose that $F(\alpha, x) : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is non-linear in x , one to one in α , C^2 in both x and α , and for a specific real number $\tilde{\alpha}$, the autonomous difference equation $x_{n+1} = F(\tilde{\alpha}, x_n)$ has an attracting r -periodic cycle $\{\bar{x}_0, \bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_{r-1}\}$, with a minimal period r . Then for sufficiently small $\epsilon > 0$, if $\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{p-1} \in (\tilde{\alpha} - \epsilon, \tilde{\alpha} + \epsilon)$ then the p -periodic difference equation $x_{n+1} = F(\alpha_n, x_n), \alpha_{n+p} = \alpha_n$ has t attracting periodic solutions of minimal period s , where $t = \gcd(p, r)$ (greatest common divisor of p and r), and $s = \text{lcm}(p, r)$ (least common multiple of p and r).*

Proof. See [11]

□

Consider the 2-periodic system $\mathcal{F} = \{f_0, f_1\}$, $f_0 \neq f_1$, where both maps arise from a one-parameter family of maps f_α in which $f_0 = f_{\alpha_0}$ and $f_1 = f_{\alpha_1}$. Let $C_r = \{\bar{x}_0, \bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_{r-1}\}$ be an r -periodic cycle of $f_{\tilde{\alpha}}$. In the following table we summarize the ideas presents in theorem 6.1 for sufficiently small ϵ and $\alpha_0, \alpha_1 \in (\tilde{\alpha} - \epsilon, \tilde{\alpha} + \epsilon)$.

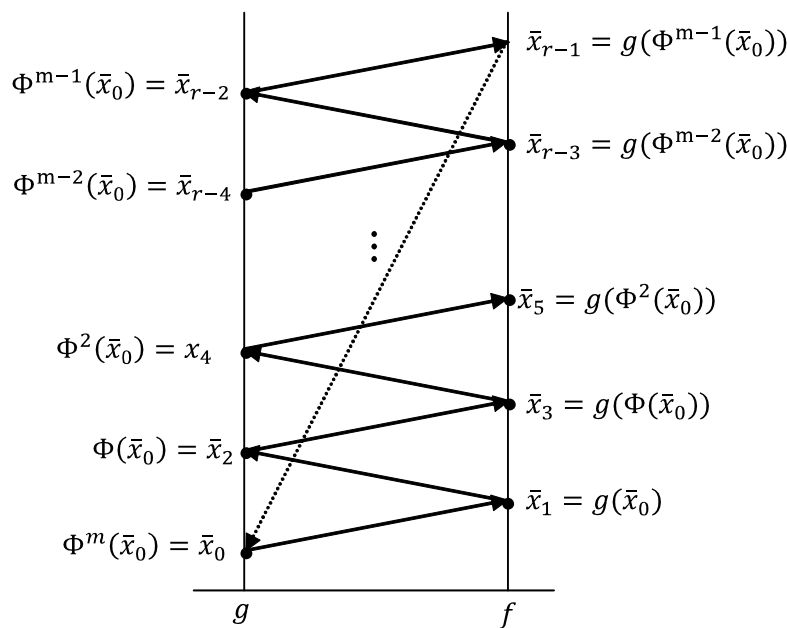


Figure 3. Sequence of the periodic points $\{\bar{x}_0, \bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_{r-1}\}$ in the fibers g and f

r	$\gcd(r, 2)$	$\text{lcm}(r, 2)$	Conclusion
1	1	2	\mathcal{F} has one G.A.S. 2-periodic cycle
2	2	2	\mathcal{F} has two A.S. 2-periodic cycle
4	2	4	\mathcal{F} has two A.S. 4-periodic cycle
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
$2m$	2	$2m$	\mathcal{F} has two A.S. $2m$ -periodic cycle

Let $r = 2m$, $m \geq 1$. With $\Phi_2 = f \circ g$, one may write the orbit of C_r as (see figure 3)

$$\mathcal{O}(\bar{x}_0) = \{\bar{x}_0, g(\bar{x}_0), \Phi_2(\bar{x}_0), g \circ \Phi_2(\bar{x}_0), \Phi_2^2(\bar{x}_0), \dots, \Phi_2^{m-1}(\bar{x}_0), g \circ \Phi_2^{m-1}(\bar{x}_0)\} \quad (15)$$

or equivalently

$$\mathcal{O}(\bar{x}_1) = \{f \circ \tilde{\Phi}_2^{m-1}(\bar{x}_1), \bar{x}_1, f(\bar{x}_1), \tilde{\Phi}_2(\bar{x}_1), f \circ \tilde{\Phi}_2(\bar{x}_1), \dots, f \circ \tilde{\Phi}_2^{m-2}(\bar{x}_1), \tilde{\Phi}_2^{m-1}(\bar{x}_1)\} \quad (16)$$

where $\tilde{\Phi}_2 = g \circ f$. Hence the order of the composition is irrelevant to the dynamics of the system.

In the sequel, we assume that the maps f and g arise from a one-parameter family of maps such that $f = f_\alpha$ and $g = g_\beta$ with $\beta = q\alpha$ for some real number $q > 0$. Thus one may write, without loss of generality, our system as $\mathcal{F} = \{f_\alpha, g_\alpha\}$.

The dynamics of \mathcal{F} depends very much on the parameter and the qualitative structure of the dynamical system changes as the parameter changes. These qualitative changes in the dynamics of the system are called **bifurcation** and the parameter values at which they occur are called bifurcation points. For autonomous systems or single maps the bifurcation analysis may be found in Elaydi [8].

In a one-dimensional systems generated by a one-parameter family of maps f_α , bifurcation at a fixed point x^* occurs when $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\alpha^*, x^*) = 1$ or -1 at a bifurcation point α^* . The former case leads to a saddle-node bifurcation, while the latter case

leads to a period-doubling bifurcation.

Our objective here is to extend this analysis to 2-periodic difference equations or $\mathcal{F} = \{f_\alpha, g_\alpha\}$. To simplify the notation we write Φ instead of Φ_2 , and we write $\Phi(\alpha, x)$ instead of $\Phi(x)$. Let $C_r = \{\bar{x}_0, \bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_{r-1}\}$ be a r -periodic cycle of \mathcal{F} and suppose that $2m = r$, $\Phi = f \circ g$ and $\tilde{\Phi} = g \circ f$. Then $\Phi^m(\bar{x}_{2i}) = \bar{x}_{(2i) \bmod r}$ and $\tilde{\Phi}^m(\bar{x}_{2i+1}) = \bar{x}_{(2i+1) \bmod r}$, $1 \leq i \leq m$. In general we have $\Phi^{nm}(\bar{x}_{2i}) = \bar{x}_{(2i) \bmod r}$ and $\tilde{\Phi}^{nm}(\bar{x}_{2i+1}) = \bar{x}_{(2i+1) \bmod r}$, $n \geq 1$.

Assuming $\frac{\partial \Phi^m}{\partial x}(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{x}_0) = 1$ at a bifurcation point $\bar{\alpha}$ by the chain rule, we have

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x}(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{x}_{2m-2}) \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x}(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{x}_{2m-4}) \dots \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x}(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{x}_2) \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x}(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{x}_0) = 1$$

or

$$f'_{\bar{\alpha}}(\bar{x}_{2m-1}) g'_{\bar{\alpha}}(\bar{x}_{2m-2}) f'_{\bar{\alpha}}(\bar{x}_{2m-3}) g'_{\bar{\alpha}}(\bar{x}_{2m-4}) \dots f'_{\bar{\alpha}}(\bar{x}_3) g'_{\bar{\alpha}}(\bar{x}_2) f'_{\bar{\alpha}}(\bar{x}_1) g'_{\bar{\alpha}}(\bar{x}_0) = 1 \quad (17)$$

Applying $g_{\bar{\alpha}}$ on both sides of the identity $\Phi^m(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{x}_0) = \bar{x}_0$, yields $\tilde{\Phi}^m(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{x}_1) = \bar{x}_1$. Differentiating both sides of this equation we get

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{\Phi}}{\partial x}(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{x}_{2m-1}) \frac{\partial \tilde{\Phi}}{\partial x}(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{x}_{2m-3}) \dots \frac{\partial \tilde{\Phi}}{\partial x}(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{x}_3) \frac{\partial \tilde{\Phi}}{\partial x}(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{x}_1) = 1$$

or equivalently

$$g'_{\bar{\alpha}}(\bar{x}_0) f'_{\bar{\alpha}}(\bar{x}_{2m-1}) g'_{\bar{\alpha}}(\bar{x}_{2m-2}) f'_{\bar{\alpha}}(\bar{x}_{2m-3}) \dots g'_{\bar{\alpha}}(\bar{x}_4) f'_{\bar{\alpha}}(\bar{x}_3) g'_{\bar{\alpha}}(\bar{x}_2) f'_{\bar{\alpha}}(\bar{x}_1) = 1. \quad (18)$$

Hence Eq. (17) is equivalent to Eq. (18). More generally the following relation yields

$$\frac{\partial \Phi^m}{\partial x}(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{x}_{2j}) = \frac{\partial \tilde{\Phi}^m}{\partial x}(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{x}_{2j-1}), j \in \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}. \quad (19)$$

The next result gives conditions for the saddle-node bifurcation.

THEOREM 6.2 Saddle-node Bifurcation *Let $C_r = \{\bar{x}_0, \bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_{r-1}\}$ be a r -periodic cycle of \mathcal{F} . Suppose that both $\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2}$ and $\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{\Phi}}{\partial x^2}$ exist and are continuous in a neighbourhood of a periodic orbit such that $\frac{\partial \Phi^m}{\partial x}(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{x}_0) = 1$ for the periodic point \bar{x}_0 . Assume also that*

$$A = \frac{\partial \Phi^m}{\partial \alpha}(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{x}_0) \neq 0 \text{ and } B = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi^m}{\partial x^2}(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{x}_0) \neq 0.$$

Then there exists an interval J around the periodic orbit and a C^2 -map $\alpha = h(x)$, where $h : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $h(\bar{x}_0) = \bar{\alpha}$, and $\Phi^m(x, h(x)) = x$. Moreover, if $AB < 0$, the periodic points exists for $\alpha > \bar{\alpha}$, and, if $AB > 0$, the periodic points exists for $\alpha < \bar{\alpha}$.

Proof. The proof is similar to the proof of theorem 2.5 in [8, pp. 86] and will be omitted. \square

When $\frac{\partial \Phi^m}{\partial x}(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{x}_0) = 1$ but $\frac{\partial \Phi^m}{\partial \alpha}(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{x}) = 0$, two types of bifurcation appear. The first is called transcritical bifurcation which appears when $\frac{\partial^2 \Phi^m}{\partial x^2}(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{x}_0) \neq 0$ and the second called pitchfork bifurcation which appears when $\frac{\partial^2 \Phi^m}{\partial x^2}(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{x}_0) = 0$ (see

table 2.1 in [8, pp. 90]. In [14], the authors studied the pitchfork bifurcation for 2-periodic systems in which the maps have negative Schwarzian derivative.

In the next result we characterize period-doubling bifurcation.

THEOREM 6.3 *Period-Doubling Bifurcation* Let $C_r = \{\bar{x}_0, \bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_{r-1}\}$ be a r -periodic cycle of \mathcal{F} . Assume that both $\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2}$ and $\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \alpha}$ exist and are continuous in a neighbourhood of a periodic orbit, $\frac{\partial \Phi^m}{\partial x}(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{x}_0) = -1$ for the periodic point \bar{x}_0 and $\frac{\partial^2 \Phi^{2m}}{\partial \alpha \partial x}(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{x}_0) \neq 0$. Then, there exists an interval J around the periodic orbit and a function $h : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\Phi^m(x, h(x)) \neq x$ but $\Phi^{2m}(x, h(x)) = x$.

Proof. The proof is similar to the proof of the theorem 2.7 in [8, pp 89] and will be omitted. \square

Note that if \mathcal{W} is a periodic set formed by unimodal Allee maps, neither the zero fixed point nor the threshold point can contribute to bifurcation, since the former is always asymptotically stable and the latter is always unstable. Hence bifurcation may only occur at the carrying capacity of \mathcal{W} .

Now we are going to apply the above results to study the bifurcation of the system $\mathcal{W} = \{f_0, f_1\}$, where $f_i(x) = a_i x^2(1-x)$, $i = 0, 1$, $x \in [0, 1]$ and $a_i > 0$.

For an individual map $g(x) = ax^2(1-x)$, the dynamics is interesting but predictable. For $a < 4$ we have a globally asymptotically stable zero fixed point and no other fixed point. A new unstable fixed point born at $a = 4$ after which $g(x)$ becomes a unimodal map with an Allee effect. Henceforth, we assume that $a > 4$.

To determine the two main types of bifurcation, we solve the equations

$$\begin{cases} \bar{x}_0 = f_1(f_0(\bar{x}_0)) \\ f'_1(f_0(\bar{x}_0))f'_0(\bar{x}_0) = 1 \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

and

$$\begin{cases} \bar{x}_0 = f_1(f_0(\bar{x}_0)) \\ f'_1(f_0(\bar{x}_0))f'_0(\bar{x}_0) = -1 \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

Using the command “resultant” in Mathematica or Maple Software, we eliminate the variable \bar{x}_0 in both systems. Eq 20 yields

$$16777216 + 16384a_0a_1 - 576000a_0^2a_1 + 84375a_0^3a_1 - 576000a_0a_1^2 + 914a_0^2a_1^2 - 350a_0^3a_1^2 + 84375a_0a_1^3 - 350a_0^2a_1^3 + 19827a_0^3a_1^3 - 2916a_0^4a_1^3 - 2916a_0^3a_1^4 + 432a_0^4a_1^4 = 0$$

while Eq. 21 yields

$$100000000 - 120000a_0a_1 - 2998800a_0^2a_1 + 453789a_0^3a_1 - 2998800a_0a_1^2 - 4598a_0^2a_1^2 + 2702a_0^3a_1^2 + 453789a_0a_1^3 + 2702a_0^2a_1^3 + 89765a_0^3a_1^3 - 13500a_0^4a_1^3 - 13500a_0^3a_1^4 + 2000a_0^4a_1^4 = 0$$

For each one of these two equations we invoke the implicit function theorem to plot, in the (a_0, a_1) -plane, the bifurcation curves (see figure 4).

The black curves are the solutions of the first equation, while the grey curves are the solutions of the second equation. For values of a_0 and a_1 in region A, the fixed point $x^* = 0$ of \mathcal{W} is globally asymptotically stable. For values of $a_0, a_1 \in (4, 5.27)$, approximately, in the region B, we have one globally asymptotically stable 2-periodic cycle. Moreover, in the same region B and for values

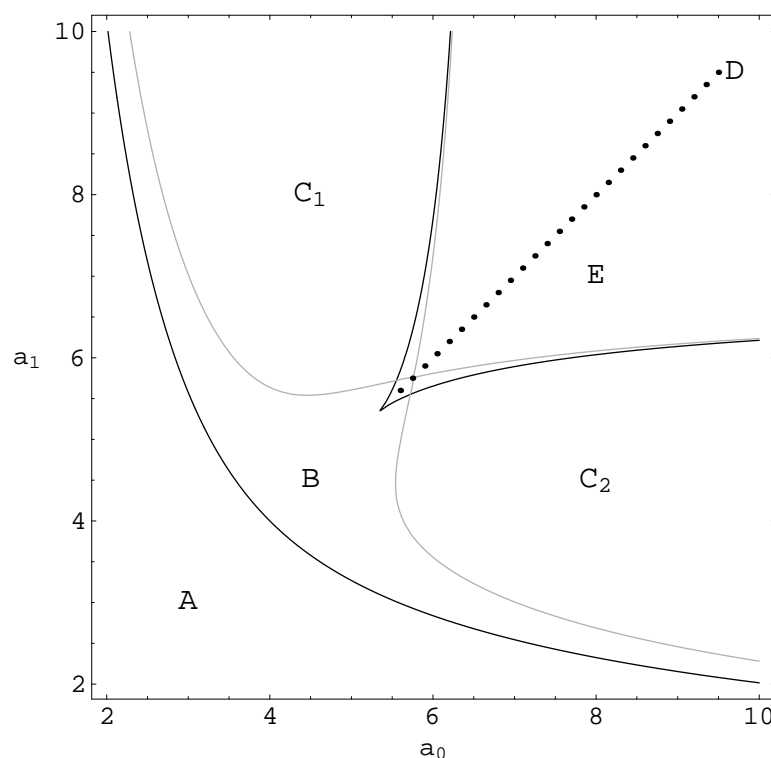


Figure 4. Bifurcations curves for the 2-periodic nonautonomous difference equation with Allee effects $x_{n+1} = a_n x_n^2(1 - x_n)$, $a_{n+2} = a_n$ and $x_{n+2} = x_n$ in the (a_0, a_1) -plane

$a_0, a_1 \in (5.27, 5.6869003)$, approximately, system \mathcal{W} has two asymptotically stable 2-periodic cycles.

Computation shows that the hypotheses of theorem 6.2 are satisfied when a_0 and a_1 belong to a curve between A and B. Consequently, this curve is the Saddle-node curve. The black cusp is the pitchfork bifurcation curve. In region D, system \mathcal{W} has two asymptotically stable 2-periodic cycles.

The grey curves are where the period-doubling occurs. Therefore, for certain values of the parameters a_0 and a_1 in regions C_1 , C_2 , and E, the system \mathcal{W} has two asymptotically stable 4-periodic cycles. One rose from the period-doubling and the other from the pitchfork bifurcation.

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